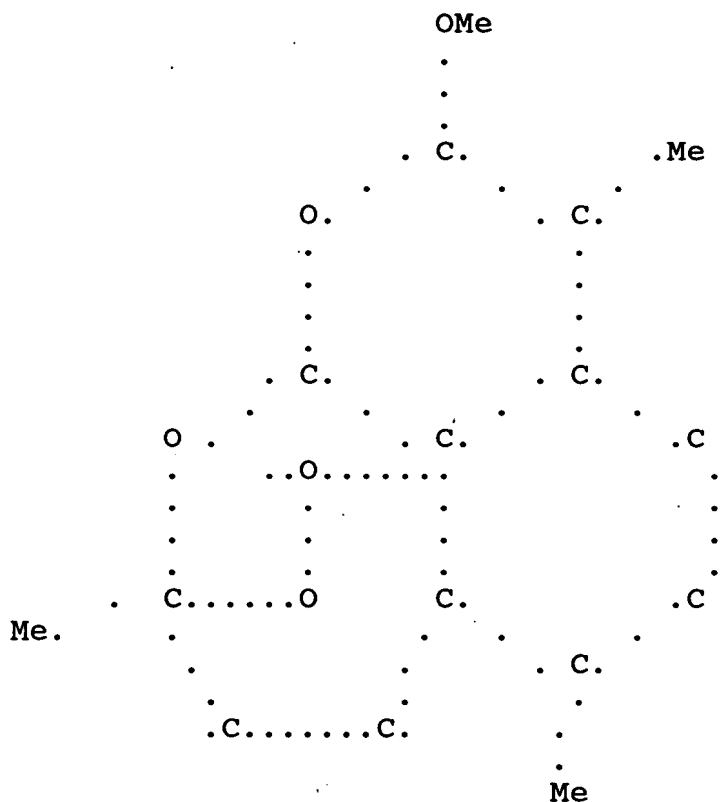


L3 ANSWER 44 OF 49 CA COPYRIGHT 1995 ACS  
AN 96:210480 CA  
TI Studies on the efficacy of \*\*\*artemether\*\*\* in experimental  
schistosomiasis  
AU Le, Wenju; You, Jiqing; Yang, Yuanqing; Mei, Jingyan; Guo, Huifang;  
Yang, Huizhong; Zhang, Chaowei  
CS Inst. Paras. Dis., Chinese Acad. Med. Sci., Shanghai, Peop. Rep.  
China  
SO Yaoxue Xuebao (1982), 17(3), 187-93  
CODEN: YHHPAL; ISSN: 0513-4870  
DT Journal  
LA Chinese  
AB When Schistosoma japonicum-infected mice were treated \*\*\*orally\*\*\*  
with an \*\*\*artemether\*\*\* (I) [71963-77-4] suspension at 400-800  
mg/kg for 1-4 days, the worm redn. rates were 55.3%-79.9%. If the  
drug was given s.c. in oil to infected mice at 225-435 mg/kg in 3  
days the worm redn. rates were 70.5-81.2%. In infected dogs treated  
\*\*\*orally\*\*\* with I suspension at 25-35 mg/kg in 3 days or i.m.  
with the drug in oil at 150-250 mg/kg in 5 days, the worm redn.  
rates were 52.6-59.1% and 91.3-99.3%, resp. \*\*\*Artemether\*\*\*  
was also effective against immature worms.  
ST \*\*\*artemether\*\*\* schistosomicide

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1995 ACS  
 RN 71963-77-4 REGISTRY  
 CN 3,12-Epoxy-12H-pyrano[4,3-j]-1,2-benzodioxepin, decahydro-10-methoxy-  
 3,6,9-trimethyl-, [3R-(3.alpha.,5a.beta.,6.beta.,8a.beta.,9.alpha.,1  
 0.alpha.,12.beta.,12aR\*)]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 OTHER NAMES:  
 CN .beta.-Artemether  
 CN \*\*\*Artemether\*\*\*  
 CN Dihydroartemisin methyl ether  
 CN SM 224



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L3 ANSWER 34 OF 49 CA COPYRIGHT 1995 ACS  
AN 105:17892 CA  
TI Histological observations on the effects of \*\*\*artemether\*\*\* ,  
fuvinazole, and niridazole on Schistosoma japonicum schistosomulae  
in mouse liver  
AU Yang, Yuanqing; Yang, Huizhong; Zhang, Chaowei  
CS Inst. Parasitic Dis., China Natl. Cent. Prevent. Med., Shanghai,  
Peop. Rep. China  
SO Zhongguo Yaoli Xuebao (1986), 7(3), 276-8  
CODEN: CYLPDN; ISSN: 0253-9756  
DT Journal  
LA Chinese  
AB The degeneration rates of schistosomulae in the liver of S.  
japonicum-infested mice following \*\*\*oral\*\*\* administration of  
\*\*\*artemether\*\*\* (I) [71963-77-4], fuvinazole (II) [34457-18-6],  
or niridazole [61-57-4] were 47-78, 7-81 and 12-80%, resp., from  
day 8 to day 15 after the infestation; loose parenchymal tissue and  
vacuolation in the schistosomulae and infiltration of lymphocytes  
around the worms were obsd. in the I-treated group, while swelling  
of the tegument, extension of the intestinal tube filled with Hb,  
and infiltration of polynuclear leukocytes in the worms were noted  
in II- and niridazole-treated mice. The incidences of coagulation  
necrosis of the schistosomulae in the mouse liver were 52, 30 and  
90% after treatment with I, II, and niridazole, resp.  
ST liver schistosomulae \*\*\*artemether\*\*\* fuvinazole niridazole

L3 ANSWER 26 OF 49 CA COPYRIGHT 1995 ACS  
AN 111:166859 CA  
TI In vitro and in vivo studies of the effect of \*\*\*artemether\*\*\*  
on Schistosoma mansoni  
AU Xiao, Shuhua; Catto, Brian A.  
CS Sect. Infect. Dis., Veterans Adm. Med. Cent., Augusta, GA, 30912,  
USA  
SO Antimicrob. Agents Chemother. (1989), 33(9), 1557-62  
CODEN: AMACCQ; ISSN: 0066-4804  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB To det. whether \*\*\*artemether\*\*\*, a deriv. of the antimalarial  
agent qinghaosu, is therapeutically active against S. mansoni, the  
in vitro, in vivo, and histopathol. effects of the drug on S.  
mansoni worms were detd. In vitro, toxic effects of  
\*\*\*artemether\*\*\* on S. mansoni were not seen at <100 .mu.g/mL.  
However, in mice, 30 and 50% redns. in the lengths of male and  
female worms, resp., were obsd. 14 days after treatment. By 56 days  
worm dimensions had returned to control values. Similar reversible  
effects on male testes and female ovaries were seen. In vivo, a  
single \*\*\*oral\*\*\* dose of \*\*\*artemether\*\*\* (300 mg/kg)  
induced a shift of worms towards the liver within 8 h after  
treatment. By 3 and 14 days after treatment, 99 and 76%, resp., of  
the worms were still in the liver. In vivo, the therapeutic effect  
of \*\*\*artemether\*\*\* on adult S. mansoni treated on day 56 after  
infection was modest. Doses as high as 1200 mg (200 mg/kg/day, 6  
doses) resulted in a worm redn. rate of only 39%. However, in  
infected mice treated on day 14 or 21 after infection, worm redn.  
rates of 83-98% were obtained. Thus, \*\*\*artemether\*\*\* exhibited  
modest in vitro and in vivo activities against adult S. mansoni but  
was 2-fold more active against 2-3-wk-old liver-stage parasites.  
ST \*\*\*artemether\*\*\* Schistosoma

L3 ANSWER 31 OF 49 CA COPYRIGHT 1995 ACS  
 AN 107:190420 CA  
 TI Histochemical studies of \*\*\*artemether\*\*\* , fuvinazole, and  
 niridazole on schistosomula of Schistosoma japonicum and mouse  
 livers  
 AU Yang, Yuanqing; Zhang, Chaowei; Yang, Huizhong  
 CS Inst. Parasit. Dis., Chin. Acad. Prev. Med., Shanghai, Peop. Rep.  
 China  
 SO Zhongguo Yaoli Xuebao (1987), 8(5), 464-7  
 CODEN: CYLPDN; ISSN: 0253-9756  
 DT Journal  
 LA Chinese  
 AB The glycogen content of schistosomula in the liver of mice infected  
 with S. japonicum was decreased markedly after \*\*\*oral\*\*\*  
 administration of niridazole (200 mg/kg) and \*\*\*artemether\*\*\*  
 (300 mg/kg) and reduced gradually after fuvinazole (400 mg/kg), but  
 increased in the untreated controls; the alk. phosphatase in worm  
 tegument was decreased by fuvinazole, while that in worm parenchymal  
 cells was decreased by \*\*\*artemether\*\*\* and niridazole. These  
 drug-induced changes in glycogen and alk. phosphatase were not found  
 in the infested liver except that in the hepatic tissue surrounding  
 the periportal vein obstructed by the schistosomula, glycogen and  
 alk. phosphatase were markedly decreased; severe hepatic damages  
 were noted in niridazole-treated group.  
 ST Schistosoma liver \*\*\*artemether\*\*\* fuvinazole niridazole;  
 anthelmintic Schistosoma liver drug

L3 ANSWER 32 OF 49 CA COPYRIGHT 1995 ACS  
 AN 106:43393 CA  
 TI Pharmacokinetics of Qinghaosu and two of its active derivatives in  
 dogs  
 AU Zhao, Kaicun; Chen, Qiming; Song, Zhenyu  
 CS Inst. Mater. Med., Chin. Acad. Med. Sci., Beijing, Peop. Rep. China  
 SO Yaoxue Xuebao (1986), 21(10), 736-9  
 CODEN: YHHPAL; ISSN: 0513-4870  
 DT Journal  
 LA Chinese  
 AB In dogs following i.m. injection of qinghaosu [63968-64-9] (10  
 mg/kg), the absorption was rapid with a peak serum drug level of 0.2  
 .mu.g/mL at 2 h, elimination half-life of 1.6 h, and mean retention  
 time (MRT) of 3.3 h, as detd. by RIA; no qinghaosu was detectable  
 following \*\*\*oral\*\*\* or rectal administration. The  
 pharmacokinetics of artesunic acid [88495-63-0] (6 mg/kg, i.v.),  
 an active deriv. of qinghaosu, fit a 1-compartment model with an  
 elimination half-life of 0.45 h. The pharmacokinetics of  
 \*\*\*artemether\*\*\* [71963-77-4] (10 or 30 mg/kg, i.m.), another  
 active deriv. of qinghaosu, are also given; the peak serum concn.  
 was 0.7 and 3.7 mg/mL, resp., the elimination half-life was 4 and  
 6.5 h, resp., and MRT was 7 and 9.4 h, resp.  
 ST qinghaosu deriv pharmacokinetics

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 49 CA COPYRIGHT 1995 ACS  
AN 114:157175 CA  
TI Antimalarial compositions and methods of treatment using quinidine,  
\*\*\*artemisinin\*\*\* and its derivatives  
IN Chatterjee, Deepak Kumar; Venugopalan, Bindumadhavan; Blumbach,  
Juergen; Iyer, Subramani Natrajan  
PA Hoechst A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.  
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
PI EP 362810 A1 900411  
DS R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL  
AI EP 89-118384 891004  
PRAI EP 88-116605 881007  
DT Patent  
LA English  
AB \*\*\*Artemisinin\*\*\*, dihydroartemisinin, arteether,  
\*\*\*artemether\*\*\*, and artesunate and their pharmacol. tolerated  
salts are combined with quinidine alone or with mefloquine or their  
tolerated salts for synergistic action against malaria. Subcurative  
doses of \*\*\*artemisinin\*\*\*, dihydroartemisinin, and arteether,  
each in combination with subcurative doses of mefloquine plus  
quinidine, completely cured malaria infection in mice when the  
compds. were administered \*\*\*orally\*\*\* or s.c.  
ST antimalarial quinidine combination compn; \*\*\*artemisinin\*\*\*  
quinidine antimalarial combination; dihydroartemisinin quinidine  
antimalarial combination; arteether quinidine antimalarial  
combination; \*\*\*artemether\*\*\* quinidine antimalarial  
combination; artesunate quinidine antimalarial combination;  
mefloquine quinidine antimalarial combination

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 49 CA COPYRIGHT 1995 ACS

AN 121:72987 CA

TI Pharmacokinetics of \*\*\*artemether\*\*\* after \*\*\*oral\*\*\*  
administration to healthy Thai males and patients with acute,  
uncomplicated falciparum malaria

AU Bangchang, K. Na; Karbwang, J.; Thomas, C. G.; Thanavibul, A.;  
Sukontason, K.; Ward, S. A.; Edwards, G.

CS Fac. Trop. Med., Mahidol Univ., Bangkok, 10400, Thailand

SO Br. J. Clin. Pharmacol. (1994), 37(3), 249-53

CODEN: BCPHBM; ISSN: 0306-5251

DT Journal

LA English

AB The pharmacokinetics of \*\*\*artemether\*\*\* were investigated (a)  
in six healthy male Thai volunteers after single 200 mg \*\*\*oral\*\*\*  
doses and (b) in eight male Thai patients with acute uncomplicated  
falciparum malaria after an initial 200 mg \*\*\*oral\*\*\* dose  
followed by 100 mg at 12 h then 100 mg daily for 4 days. In the  
healthy subjects, median (range) max. plasma concns. of  
\*\*\*artemether\*\*\* of 118 (112-127) ng mL<sup>-1</sup> were reached at 3 (1-10)  
h. Thereafter, drug concns. declined monoexponentially with a  
median (range) t<sub>1/2,z</sub> of 3.1 (1.0-9.6) h. The median (range) AUC  
and MRT values were 1.10 (0.33-4.44) .mu.g mL<sup>-1</sup> h and 8.3 (3.5-20.8)  
h. The median C<sub>max</sub> value of dihydroartemisinin, an active  
metabolite, was 379 (162-702) ng mL<sup>-1</sup> at 6 (2-12) h. Its median AUC  
value was 6.6 (0.83-38.7) .mu.g mL<sup>-1</sup> h; the apparent t<sub>1/2,z</sub> was 10.6  
(4.7-19.2) h and the median MRT value was 16.0 (5.0-41.0) h. In the  
patients, a higher C<sub>max</sub> value of parent drug than those obsd. in  
healthy subjects (median and range of 231 (116-411) ng mL<sup>-1</sup>), was  
reached at 3 (1-3) h after the first dose. Steady state was reached  
after the third dose (24 h) and concns. fluctuated over the range of  
36-60 ng mL<sup>-1</sup>. The resp. median (range) values of AUC and t<sub>1/2,z</sub>  
were 5.8 (3.76-12.9) .mu.g mL<sup>-1</sup> h and 4.2 (2.5-5.3) h. Compared  
with the parent compd., dihydroartemisinin reached higher peak  
concns. at later times (C<sub>max</sub>: 593 (483-729) ng mL<sup>-1</sup>; t<sub>max</sub> 7.4 (3-20)  
h). The high concns. were sustained until the final dose of  
\*\*\*artemether\*\*\* (96 h). The t<sub>1/2,z</sub> of 12.5 (9.9-21.2) h was  
significantly longer than that of the parent drug and AUC was  
significantly greater (49.6 (29.0-60.5) .mu.g mL<sup>-1</sup> h). All patients  
showed a rapid initial response to treatment with median values for  
fever clearance time (FCT) and parasite clearance time (PCT) of 30  
and 36 h, resp. However, one patient recrudesced on day 19 after  
treatment. C<sub>max</sub> and the AUC of \*\*\*artemether\*\*\* and  
dihydroartemisinin in this patient were lower than those in other  
patients (116 ng mL<sup>-1</sup> and 29.0 .mu.g mL<sup>-1</sup> h).

ST \*\*\*artemether\*\*\* antimalarial pharmacokinetics